ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 21. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855. WHOLE NO. 322.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candida.e, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

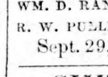
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

—

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,

Whitfield County, Ga.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement, only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot..linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambries; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is *"just suited to their mind"* by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, *silk*, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups, shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

New Literary and Political Journal,

TO BE PUBLISHED

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of th largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal, in view of the present aspect of political affairs to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Horrible Scenes Within Sebastopol.

From the Sebastopol correspondent of the London Times:

"Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart rending and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not conceive any thing like unto it.—How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step, and at the same time wonder what little will kill. The building used as a hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dock yard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row, at right angles to the line of the Redan.

The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows, and doors, frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long, low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians who had been abandoned to our mercies by their general. The wounded did I say? No, but the dead, the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers, who were left to die in their extreme agony, untended, uncared for, packed as close as they can be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched trestles and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, sopped and saturated with blood, which oozed and trickled through upon the floor, mingled with the droppings of corruption.

With the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shell and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, these poor fellows, who had served their loving friend and master the Czar, but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved by ordinary care. Many lay, yet alive, with maggots crawling about their wounds. Many, nearly mad by the scene around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on the heart stricken spectators—oh! with such looks! Many, with legs and arms broken and twisted, the jagged splinters sticking through the raw flesh, implored aid, water, food, or pity, or, deprived of speech by the approach of death, or by dreadful injuries on the head and trunk, pointed to the leathal spot.

Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with Heaven. The attitudes of some were so hideously fantastic as to appal and root one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. Could that bloody mass of clothing and white bones ever have been a human being, or that burnt black mass of flesh have ever been a human soul? It was fearful to think what the answer must be. The bodies of numbers of men were swollen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from the sockets, and the blackened tongue lolling out of the mouth, compressed tightly by the teeth which had set upon it in the death rattle, made one shudder and reel round.

In the midst of one of these "chambers of horrors"—for there were many of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan, of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds. I confess it was impossible for me to stand the sight, which horrified our most experienced surgeons—the deadly, clammy stench, the smell of gangrened wounds, of corrupted blood, of rotten flesh, were intolerable and odious beyond endurance. But what must the wounded have felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them!

Most of these men were wounded on Saturday—many perhaps on the Friday before; indeed, it is impossible to say how long they might have been there. In the hurry of their retreat the Muscovites seem to have carried in dead men to get them out of the way, and to have put them upon pallets in horrid mockery. So that this retreat was secured the enemy cared but little for the wounded. On Monday only did they receive those whom we sent out to them during a brief armistice for the purpose, which was, I believe, sought by ourselves, as our overcrowded hospitals could not contain, and our overworked surgeons could not attend to any more.

The Great Redan was next visited. Such a scene of wreck and ruin! All the houses behind it a mass of broken stones—a clock turret, with a shot right through the clock—a pagoda in ruins—another clock tower with all the clock destroyed save the dial, with the words "Barwise, London" thereon—cook-houses, where human blood was running among the utensils; in one place a shell had lodged in the boiler and blown it and its contents, and probably its attendants, to pieces; everywhere wreck and destruction.

The oldest inhabitant could not recognise it now. Climbing up the Redan, which was fearfully cumbered with the dead, we witnessed the scene of the desperate attack and defence which cost both sides so much blood.—The ditch outside made one sick; it was piled up with English dead, some of them scorched and blackened by the explosion, and others lacerated beyond recognition. The quantity of broken gabions and gun carriages here was extraordinary; the ground was covered with them. The bomb proofs were the same as in the Malakoff, and in one of them a music book was found, with a woman's name in it, and a canary bird and vase of flowers were outside the entrance."

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

A NEW Know Nothing Platform.

A Know Nothing State Conclave, or Conventicle, or Council, or Convention, was held in this City last week—in which, it is stated, the following Resolutions were adopted, and over which, it is rumored, Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, presided.

This Convention, it will be observed, has made a *new* platform for the order in this State; and it will be observed, also, that in their first Resolution the leaders assembled here have rebelled against the authority of the National Council, and violated their oaths of fidelity to it! So much for the *morals* of the concern—its *new* platform of principles (?) we may consider it worth while to discuss hereafter.

The secresy is abolished, and yet we have no names of delegates in attendance upon this Convention; a Convention is assembled, deliberates, and adjourns, and yet we have no authentic publication of its proceedings; two Delegates are appointed to a National Convention, and yet their names are not given; an "Executive Central Committee of five" is also appointed, but their names are withheld.

The rumor is, that in this Convention Mr. Rayner's popularity was not so apparent as many supposed it would be; but, on the contrary, that he was voted down, and his opinions to a considerable extent disregarded by the Convention, under the influence of *youngsters*, and others, who possess more assurance than brains. However, this does not concern us. We give the rumor for what it is worth. The faction, or Order, or "*party*," as it is now styled, is every way worthy of the leaders it had on the occasion referred to.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That as the causes which rendered the secrecy of the American organization necessary in its infancy, no longer exist—all the secret ceremonials of the order whether of initiation, obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or passwords be abolished—that we do constitute ourselves into a publicly organized *party*—that we do challenge our opponents to the public discussion of our principles—and we do hereby invite and invoke the aid and co-operation of all the citizens of the State without regard to their former political affiliations, in maintaining and carrying out the great aims, principles and objects of the American Party.

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles enunciated in the platform of the American party, by the National Council of the same, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June, 1855, in relation to the political policy of the Government—whilst at the same time, we consider the three great primary principles of the organizat on, which constitute the basis of our party, as paramount in importance to any issues of mere governmental policy.

Resolved, That these three great primary principles are, *first* the confinement of the honors, offices and responsibilities of political station, under our government, to native-born Americans—with a due regard at the same time, to the protection of the foreign born in all the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to freemen by the constitution, whether Federal or State.

Secondly, Resistance to religious intolerance, and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom—by excluding from office and power, those who would persecute for opinion's sake, or would control the politics of the country through Church influences or priestly interference; and who acknowledge an allegiance to any power on earth, whether civil or ecclesiastical, as paramount to that which they owe to the Constitution.

And, *Thirdly*, Unswerving devotion to the Union of these States, and resistance to all factious and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds.

Resolved, That in all nominations for political station hereafter to be made by the American Party, it is recommended that the same be done in open public meeting—and that all those who agree with us in principle, and who concur in our aims and objects, shall hereafter be recognized as members of the American Party.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the American Party in this State to hold a Convention of delegates, to be appointed in public primary meetings in the respective counties, in Greensboro' on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by the American Party for Governor at the next election—that each county appoint as many delegates as it chooses, and that the mode of voting in said convention be regulated by the convention itself.

Resolved, That we consider the 22nd day of February next—the time heretofore selected by the National Council of the American order, for the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice President, as too early a day for that purpose—and we do hereby recommend to our brethren of the American party throughout the Union, the propriety of postponing the holding of said convention, to some time in the months of June or July.

Resolved, However, lest such postponement may not take place, it is deemed advisable to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in nominating convention,—and it is recommended to the American Party in each Congressional District to hold primary meetings in the respective counties, and appoint delegates to District Conventions, for the selection of a delegate from each respective District to said nominating Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Central Committee of five, be appointed by this body, whose duty it shall be to attend to the general concerns of the American party in this State, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and take such inceptive steps as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the said party—and that said executive committee be authorized and requested to appoint a County Executive Committee do further appoint a sub-committee for each election precinct in the county, with a view to a more thorough and complete organization of the American party in North Carolina.

STATE CAPITOL.—The people of Georgia have decided, by a majority of 13,266, not to remove the seat of government from Milledgeville.

The Eastern Star states that Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer of the N. C. road has been elected Chief Engineer of the Maryland and Delaware rail road.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Cause of Kansas the Cause of the South.

Among the list of letters, which we publish this morning, in relation to the recent brilliant celebration at King's Mountain, will be found one from the Hon. D. R. Atchison, of Missouri, which will be read with peculiar interest. It rings in every line of the fierce battle which has, for almost a year past, been waging between "fanatical hirelings," and noble champions of the South. It speaks of trials met, and trials still to come, in which, though every nerve be tested, there will be no yielding; for "the cause of Kansas is the cause of the South." What an example to the whole South have these "border ruffians" given of the true and only spirit in which aggression is to be met and mastered? And verily do they stand forth in withering contrast with that pitiful brood of meek men, who have so long cursed and dishonored the South.

But there is, in Mr. Atchison's letter, a tone of bitter, but just rebuke of the indifference with which the South has looked on this critical contest in Kansas. We say just, for what really have we done, more than to toast and applaud the Missourians? Have we sent them any organized aid? Have we moved in this matter as though it were, as it really is, the greatest and most practical question of the day to us? Have we not left brave Atchison and his men to contend single-handed and alone with the united powers of Abolition at the North, and Benton Free-soilism in his own State? While Abolition has organized societies, held conventions, raised thousands of dollars, aroused public sentiment and sectional ambition, and sent forth its "trained bands" to do its bidding in the fair fields of Kansas, we have been passive—tamely, indifferently passive. Our friends, the friends of the South, have been compelled to look with pain, saved from despair only by the assurances of their own courageous hearts, upon the still increasing ranks of the aggressor, while their own strength was but casually recruited.

Yet we fear not for the result; and soon the question will be removed from Kansas to Congress, there to stand or fall, with the representatives of the South. The House of Representatives will have to decide between Reeder and Whitfield—between slavery and Abolition; and, upon its decision, the future fate of Kansas is nearly suspended. Thus, in spite of compromises, and repeals, and party platforms, anti-slavery still invades the councils of the nation. The struggle will be fierce, and with immense odds against us. Nothing will avail the South, in her minority position, but concert and the most determined spirit.—Let Southern Representatives bear this in mind. Let them remember how much of the battle is already won, and what may be lost by their unworthiness. But, above all, let them remember that the eyes of a whole people are upon them, eagerly watching how they bear themselves in the fight. Meanwhile, let the people of the South press forward in aid of the Missourians, and evince, by acts, their sympathy and interest in the cause. We are glad to be able to state, that Charleston has recently sent forth two young and enterprising sons for the patriotic work.

PLATTE CITY, Missouri, Sept. 12.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, requesting my attendance at the Celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, has been received. It will be altogether inconvenient for me to be present on that occasion. I have certain duties, both private and public, to discharge at home. The Battle of King's Mountain was fought by the Whigs under the lead of Campbell, McDowell, Shelby, Sevier and Williams, against the Tories, under the gallant Ferguson. We have a similar foe to encounter in Kansas, on the first Monday in October next. The "border ruffians," such as fought with McDowell, Shelby, &c., on the one hand, and the abolitionists—such men as fought with Ferguson—on the other. We (the "border ruffians") have the whole power of the Northern States to contend with, single handed and alone, without assistance, and almost without sympathy from any quarter, yet we are undismayed. Thus far we have been victorious, and with the help of God, we will still continue to conquer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind expression in the concluding paragraph of your letter—"three cheers for Atchison and Kansas!" I have read this paragraph to sundry of the "border ruffians," and their eyes sparkle, their arms are nerved. We have been acting on the defensive altogether; the contest with us is one of life and death, and it will be so with you and your institutions if we fail. Atchison, Stringfellow, and the "border ruffians" of Missouri, fills a column of each abolition paper in the North; abuse most foul and falsehood unblushing is poured out upon us, and yet we have no advocate in the Southern press; and yet we have received no assistance from the Southern States. But the time will come when that assistance must and will be rendered; the stake the "border ruffians" are playing for is a mighty one. If Kansas is abolitionized, Missouri ceases to be a slave State, and New Mexico becomes a free State, California remains a free State; but if we secure Kansas as a slave State, Missouri is secure, New Mexico and Southern California, if not all of it, becomes a slave State; in a word, the prosperity or ruin of the whole South depends on the Kansas struggle.

Your obedient servant,
D. R. ATCHISON.

Messrs. W. B. Wilson, Jno. L. Miller and Samuel W. Melton, Committee of Invitation.

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are called upon to record the happening of a most melancholy accident this morning. As Mr. Gabriel Holmes, brother of the proprietor of Holmes' Hotel, was driving up Front Street, the horses attached to his omnibus became frightened and ran away, and Mr. Holmes was thrown from his seat and almost instantly killed. How frail is the tenure of human life.—*Wilmington Herald.*

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that another serious accident occurred on the Railroad on the 17th inst. This accident was occasioned by a "fall" of earth, which seriously injured Mr. ROB'T MORTON and a man named SNIDER. Morton has had his leg amputated, and both he and Snider are said to be recovering slowly. The accident occurred on Williams' contract, west of the Stump-house mountain.

WARD, who was injured by a blast on the 13th, has since died.—*Pickens Courier.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 1, 1855.

RESURRECTION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

We have narrowly watched the run of events, and have been satisfied for some time past, that an effort would be made by the *statesmen* and more *intelligent* portion of the leaders of the late Whig party, to re-organize that defeated, scattered and defunct concern. The *National Intelligencer*, the central organ and mouth-piece of that once respectable and powerful party, has, for some months past—indeed, ever since it became apparent by the result of the Virginia elections, that Know Nothingism would prove a failure in the South—given "Sam" the "cold shoulder." Our readers have not forgotten its advice to the Massachusetts Whigs, (noticed by us some weeks since,) in which they were exhorted to re-organize the Whig party, and were assured that by so doing they would *"at least preserve their self respect!"*

We have lately seen in the Boston *Courier*, another starched and buckramed Whig sheet, a glowing eulogy upon an old *Whig flag*, which *happened* to be displayed on a late public occasion in that city. Just hear how the Courier man talks of *that flag*:—

"As it floats in the sunshine and the storm, it will recall to many the kindling impulse of forgotten thought, and direct them once more to the path of clear and manly duty.—We confess our spirits exhilirated by the flap of the noble old Whig flag. We look to see it once again far advanced on the tide of battle, and its adversaries confounded as they behold it waving, through the smoke of war, over the heads of its true defenders, the undoubted masters of the field."

This rhapsody is copied into the Greensboro' Patriot.

The following letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, the whilom leader and champion of Whiggery in this State, in response to an invitation to attend the late Know Nothing mass meeting at this place, sufficiently indicates *his* feelings. We have *italicised* certain portions of it, to which we call especial attention:—

HILLSBORO, Oct. 13, 1855.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 29th ult., containing an invitation to a Mass Meeting of the friends of the American party, at Asheville, on the 18th inst., and regret that it will not be in my power to attend. Though *not a member of the American order myself, nor concurring in all its articles of faith*, I recognise in it patriots and statesmen, in whose hands the destinies of the country, if committed to them, would be safe.

It would be exceedingly agreeable to me, to meet again my old friends, beyond the mountains, in such an assemblage as you propose, and to discourse to them, on the present state of the country, as I have done, in times past. Were I to do so, however, *I should instinctively fall into the old Whig doctrines, which pervaded the entire atmosphere, when I was last among you, and Henry Clay was our champion and teacher.* The time and space, now allowed, forbid, even the summary, of such a discourse.

But I cannot conclude, even this brief acknowledgment, without saying for your National Convention at Philadelphia, that its declaration of principles, concerning slavery, as it exists among us, and all the cognate topics, which now most concern us, and distract the public mind, contain the only true, constitutional and safe method of settling, on a permanent, national basis, all the disturbing questions, arising, or that can arise, out of the whole subject.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your ob't. servant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Mr. Graham tells the Buncombe Committee that he is "not a member of the American order," nor does he "concur in all its articles of faith," and were he to accept their invitation, would "instinctively fall into the old Whig doctrines, which pervaded the entire atmosphere," when he was last in this country! Did the honorable gentleman mean to rebuke his Buncombe friends for their desertion of "old Whig doctrines," or was he merely indulging in a little sarcasm at their expense? This letter unmistakably points out his whereabouts—and the locality, in our judgment, is in the neighborhood of the last resting place of Whiggery, awaiting, as he no doubt does, to hail his "loved and lost" on its resurrection—should that event ever take place.

The following extract from a Washington letter to the Orangeburg *Southron*, is further proof that a scheme is on foot to revive the old Whig party:

"A new move, it is said, will soon be made on the political board. It will, we have no doubt, somewhat change the relations of men and parties. The old Whig party is silently disentegrating itself from the Know Nothing order. The alliance has proved demoraliziug and destructive of the little strength the party had. Under the lead of Fillmore and Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York—Everett and Choate of Massachusetts—Meredith of Pennsylvania—Pratt, Johnson and Pearce of Maryland—Benjamin of Louisiana—Jones of Tennessee—Badger of North Carolina, and the National Intelligencer—the old Whig party is to be brought again upon the field. Their policy seems to be this: In every election to run a Whig candidate so as to weaken the Know Nothings, and secure their defeat in this way. By defeating the Know Nothings generally, between this and next summer, they will show them their utter inability to carry the country in their next Presidential race. The assurance of this will demoralize the order, as it has not discipline and training to keep it up under defeat. The Whigs, then, will hold a convention, adopt one principle of the Know Nothing party—viz: the extension of the naturalization laws—and nominate an old line Whig, probably Pearce, of Maryland. The Know Nothings, incoherent and floating about, will unite with that party which promises it most. The Democratic party, being in power, and conscious of its strength, will promise it nothing.

The Whig party recruiting its forces, and fighting its way to power, will readily make all promises. A party in power welcomes individuals—never a party. The former comes in as privates—the latter as an officer. The former vote, the latter asks a share of the "flesh pots." Thus the alliance will be between the Whigs and K. N.'s. The new order is disunited. The Southern wing repudiates the Northern branch—while the Northern repudiates the Southern wing. How then can they effect anything in their present organization? They cannot do it—hence they fuse together again under the old Whig banner. All the various oppositions will rally together, in the next Presidential contest, upon the Whig pedestal, and with no cry, except the extension of the naturalization laws, and the extravagance of the present administration. The struggle will be a severe one."

These indications may all prove fallacious, but they go to make out a pretty strong probability, at all events. We believe that such an effort is now being made among the "knowing ones" who work the wires, and that in due time it will fully develope itself. Know Nothingism is dead—that is certain. No prominent man, who has a political reputation to preserve, can be found willing to link his fortunes to that abortion. Abolitionised at the North, spurned and kicked at the South, it may be laid upon the shelf and labelled "obsolete thunder." In the rapidity with which it grew, and the quickness with which it perished, it reminds us of nothing save Jonah's gourd!

The question suggests itself to the mind, what is to become of those who have declared that the old Whig party is effete, rotten, corrupt? Where will they go, in case the leaders determine—and their will is law—that the "old Coon" shall be disinterred, and restored to his place in the temple? Will they pretend that a temporary residence under ground has purified him of his rottenness and corruption? A sensible people will be slow to believe that. We warn these gentlemen that they will, ere six months have rolled away, be called upon to renounce Samuel, and embrace again the "rotten and corrupt" Whig party! Prepare to come down upon your marrow bones before the "old Coon," for he is after Sam with a sharp stick, and with such backers as Wm. A. Graham, Fillmore, Hunt, Everett, Pratt, Pearce, Benjamin, and Jones, is sure to chase him out of the synagogue!

How can the *people*—the yeomanry of the land, who are always honest—have any confidence in such a party, whether wearing the name of Know Nothing or Whig? Shifting name, principles and policy, almost as rapidly as the seasons revolve, in order to clutch plunder and power, *how can* an honest people trust such a party? The position and principles of the Democratic party shine like burnished gold, when contrasted with their opponents. Planted upon the Constitution of the United States, and with a firm and constant recognition of State Rights—the foundation stone of our safety—the Democracy are every where a unit—East, West, North, South—they present an unbroken phalanx, a wall of fire around the liberties of the people, which neither trickery, combination or fanaticism can penetrate. The inveterate foe of all the pestilent *isms* of the day, Democracy commends itself to the judgment and patriotism of every lover of his country.

☞James B. Shephard, Esq., of Raleigh, was invited to the late Know Nothing mass meeting at this place. He didn't come, but sent a letter with his respects. Times have changed slightly since James was through here in 1846, hunting votes to elect him Governor. We have a very distinct recollection of the fact that his remarks on that occasion on the POPULATION QUESTION, came very near getting him into trouble! He doubtless remembers how very emphatically he was denounced all round about here, by his present Know Nothing brethren. We would like to see the Committee of Invitation and Jim Shephard meet and exchange compliments! Wouldn't it be rich!

☞Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, the successor of Henry Clay in the Senate, has formally announced his intention of joining the Democratic party.

☞The richest copper ore yet found in Southwestern Virginia is said to have been recently discovered in the valley, a few miles south of Jeffersonville, Tazewell county. It is said to be the greatest copper discovery yet made in that part.

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE.

This accomplished christian gentleman, who has for some two or three years past filled the post of President of our Female College, and for a good portion of the time the place of pastor to the Methodist congregation in this town, having determined to remove from among us, preached an affectionate and faithful farewell sermon to his congregation last sabbath. On Wednesday morning he and his amiable family left for their new home in Williamston, S. C. MR. CARLISLE and his sister, MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, will take charge of a School at that place, and we predict for them popularity and success—both being eminently fitted for the station. Mr. Carlisle's responsible duties both as pastor and teacher have been discharged to the entire satisfaction of this community, and he left amid the regrets and with the best wishes of all for his future prosperity and happiness. We congratulate the people of Williamston on such an accession to their community.

SETTLED, WE RECKON.—The Wilmington Daily Herald says:

"We have before us a copy of the San Francisco Herald, of August 30, containing a report of a public speech delivered in that city by the Hon. Edward Stanly, late of this State. Mr. Stanly took open ground against the American platform and party in his speech. And we have other and even better authority for the statement of his opposition to the American party. While we regret all this, we feel it a duty due Mr. Stanly to place him correctly on the record."

This effectually settles the question of Mr. Stanly's position. He is against the Know Nothing party. We never admired the individual much, but we wish those who once worshipped him to know his position, that they may debate the question whether he or they have changed. That's all.

☞The Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad met at Wadesboro' on the 5th ult., to organize the Company. H. W. Guion, of Lincoln, was elected President. The road is located to run from Wilmington to Charlotte, thence to Lincolnton, and thence to Rutherfordton, with a proviso that it shall pass by Shelby if her stock (58,000) be made absolute.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, writing under a late date, says:

"By the last arrival from Europe, Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, received a despatch from Mr. Seymour, our Minister at the Russian Court, notifying him of an extraordinary diplomatic appointment to the U. States. The person thus selected by His Imperial Majesty is known in the diplomatic world for more than ordinary ability, besides having possessed the confidence of the deceased Emperor. He comes clothed with the highest diplomatic power known to the Russian Court, and his arrival here is shortly expected. I understand that the ordinary affairs of the Russian Minister, as now existing, will be permitted to go on as usual."

☞The cars on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad now run within two miles of Broad River. The bridge timber is now being hauled.

REPUDIATING THE SECRET ORDER.—We call the serious attention of our readers to the following extract from the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, a staunch Whig paper, whose editor has been induced to abjure Know Nothingism. The reason he assigned will be appreciated by every intelligent voter who has watched the progress of the order, and familiarized himself with its result:

"When Know Nothingism first manifested itself, it came wooing the South with the soothing, sweet and affectionate voice of Jacob; we lent a willing ear to it, hoping that it would be a power in the North to master and swallow up abolitionism. But its hands have been the hands of Esau, strong, rugged, aggressive, warlike, striking down the rights, outraging the feelings, and prostrating the interests of the South—tendering nothing in exchange but a mess of pottage, seeking to bribe the sons of the South with hopes of the inheritance, while it robbed them of all. As soon as the mask was thrown off, and Know Nothingism at the North and Abolitionism became 'one and indivisible,' we washed our hands of it. It was not the feast to which we were invited."

☞The Indiana Sentinel says the Democratic majority in that State will be 20,000. Last year the opposition had 12,623 majority—Democratic gain, say 32,623; or, in round numbers, 30,000.

SOME PUMPKINS.—The Raleigh Standard is luxuriating on a "big Democratic, anti-Know Nothing Pumpkin, measuring four feet ten inches round, and weighing 61 pounds."

EXTRAORDINARY.—The New York Tribune relates the following of a young and blooming married woman of that city who entered into bonds of matrimony about a year ago:

"Last Friday she was suddenly taken sick, and her mother being with her sent for the doctor, believing that she had a touch of the cholera. Not finding Dr. Wood, she called in a strange doctor, who, upon entering the room, said to her, "Madam, is your daughter married?" The mother answered: "Certainly, sir, do you not see her boy lying there, just eleven weeks old to day?" "Eleven weeks old," replied he, "why woman she is going to present her husband with another child," And so it turned out, instead of the cholera there appeared a bouncing fat girl, who is thriving and doing well.

Know Nothing Stampede.

Never, since Adam was a boy, has there been such a rapid rise and decline of any party or sect, religious or political, as the country has recently witnessed in that anomalous faction known as Know Nothings. Scarcely two years have passed since "*Sam*" made his appearance, and, not more than one, since he claimed a habitation and a name in North Carolina. He was the man that sprung from the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties, and was the "invisible invincible" fellow that was destined to sweep the Temple of Democracy with the besom of destruction, nay, to raze its foundations to the earth, and leave it a pile of ruins. But his history, his threats, his promises, we have not the time to discuss. He was, but is not; and never again will be but a by-word and a reproach to his deluded followers.

On his first appearance among the abolitionists, he shook his wand, and lo! he was in power. He entered Virginia boasting his invincibility, and Democracy trembled for its safety. But Virginia stood true, and shore the locks of the boasted Sampson. For the first time he was subjected to an ignominious defeat. North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Alabama responded to Virginia, and "Sam" felt that his glory was departing from him. Maine trusted him with power, but was glad to shake off the shackles of his tyranny, and has done so. Georgia responded to Maine, and, in Georgia, "Sam" is among the missing. Then comes good old Pennsylvania, the key-stone State, and, after a fair trial of two years, she has nobly and loudly proclaimed the incapacity and corruption of her *new* ruler. Pennsylvania Democracy has routed Sam, horse, foot and dragoons, having gained something like 50,000 votes since the last election. Indiana is said to have gone largely Democratic, and there is room for hope that Ohio has also declared against "Sam" and for the Union.

In Pennsylvania, we did not look for such a happy result. We hoped, but feared; and even expressed those fears in our last issue. But those fears are dispelled, and we gladly record Pennsylvania on the Democratic register, and call upon our friends, everywhere, to read the record, toss up their hats, and hurra for the key-stone State, as it still binds the arch of Democracy. But this is not all. Baltimore, too, has repudiated "Sam." There the election was for Municipal officers, and the Democracy has carried 12 out of 20 wards, gaining an average of 3,777 since the last election. Even in those wards that have elected Know Nothings, the majorities have undergone a sensible diminution. Such a stampede has never before been recorded, nor has such a revolution in public sentiment, ever before been experienced.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The State Convention of the Sons of Temperance held their annual convocation in this town on Wednesday and Thursday last. Quite a large number of delegates, from various parts of the State, were in attendance; and they had a very interesting time of it. A procession was formed at their Council Room, on Thursday, (Thanks Giving day,) which proceeded, with appropriate banners, to the Methodist church, where able and interesting addresses were delivered by Professor Sterling and Revds Carraway, Pickett, and Wetmore, accompanied by religious ceremonies.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Richard Sterling, of Greensboro, Grand Worthy Patrfarch.

William H. Morning, of Smithfield, Grand Worthy Associate.

A. M. Gormon, of Raleigh, Grand Scribe.

W. M. Johnson, of Alamance, Grand Treasurer.

J. G. Avey, of Fayetteville, Grand Conductor.

P. J. Lowrie, of Charlotte, Grand Sentinel.

Rev. P. J. Carraway, of North Carolina Conference, Grand Chaplain.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Paris, states that Louis Napoleon was fired upon, on the night of the 20th ult., by a *cent-garde*. The scene was in one of the halls of the palace of St. Cloud, and the Emperor was wounded slightly in the point of the shoulder. An inch lower and it would have been mortal. The assassin was immediately arrested. It is said that he was bribed with 300,000 francs to commit the crime by the Orleanists.

ALL GONE OR DEAD.—It is said that not a Gospel minister is now in Portsmouth. Some left from fright, others to save the stricken ones of their families, others to recover from disease and exhaustion, and others again have rested from their labors here to receive their reward hereafter.

☞At a late election in California, in Sagneney county, having 12,000 inhabitants, 18,000 votes were polled. In one parish, containing but 400 inhabitants, the inspectors returned 4,000 votes! It will be remembered that the Know Nothing candidate was the successful one.

☞Gen. Cullom, an ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, is a candidate for the Clerkship of the next United States House of Representatives.

☞The Russians say that the English are an army of lions led on by asses.

☞The St. Louis Republican recommends the Hon. Edward Bates as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞The Mexican Boundary Survey secures to the United States both the mountain passes to the Pacific.

☞The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer estimates the expenditures for the war at three hundred millions of dollars per annum for France, and as much more for England.

☞The Pension Office is issuing warrants at the rate of 2,000,000 acres per month.

☞Inoculation for the yellow fever is reported to have been tried in more than one thousand cases in New Orleans, during the past summer, with perfect success.

A Texan's Best Shot.

William Bowie, a brother of the celebrated and renowned James Bowie, in an early day distinguished himself in an Indian fight known as the battle of the Rocky Fort, by making one of the best shots on record. A party of 25 daring adventurers had wandered about 100 miles above the white settlements. James and William Bowie were among the number—in fact James had command of the forces. After exploring the country for several days, and killing a large number of Buffalo, they one night concluded to start home on the very next morning. Accordingly after having breakfasted on buffalo and honey, they set out for the settlements. As yet they had discovered no signs of Indians. About 10 o'clock they crossed a fresh Indian trail.—"Hallo boys!" said Bowie, "do you see this? Now keep a good look out, for a hundred red Camanches are in the neighborhood. I should not be surprised if they are encamped at that branch," pointing in the direction of some elms to the right. "Now be ready and keep a good look out, as we may be surprised."—In a moment all hands were busy examining their guns. Thus they travelled on almost in breathless silence. Spies were finally sent out, and after some delay the position of the Indians was found to be very near, and the red skins had discovered them. Bowie then turned to the company and said, "boys, we are discovered; there is but one remedy; that is, to keep cool, and we can easily whip the red devils. But we must take advantage of them, as they out number us at least five to one.—If you will all follow my directions, we will give them a drubbing that they will not forget soon."

They bid him lead, telling him that they were ready to follow. "Tom, you and George fall back again, but be sure not to let yourselves be discovered. Do not get more than 5 miles behind, and be certain to come to us by three o'clock. About two o'clock, while the company were watering their horses at a small rocky stream, the spies came up, and reported that the Indians had got straight on their trail, and were pursuing. "Then we must fight them this evening," said Bowie, "for if we camp to-night without having some kind of breastwork for fortification, they will kill every one of us. Now fill your gourds with water. Here, on this hill, we will fight the rascals. Every one get to piling up those rocks and build a fort for ourselves and horses." These orders were promptly obeyed, and the company soon found themselves encircled in a fort about five feet in height.—They had not finished it, however, until the Indians came in sight.

With demon-like yells they charged the little fortress. When within about sixty yards of the fort, a streak of fire shot up from the pile of rocks, and twenty Indians bit the dust. This caused the Indians to halt, or rather to retreat and it gave the Texans time to reload. Again they charged, and the stream of fire burst upon them, and again a goodly number of them fell. Afraid to charge again, on certain death, they concluded to try and frighten the whites, and make them surrender. They were now about 300 yards from the fort.—One of the savages (who appeared to be a man of authority) climbed up a tree about 10 feet, and stood erect in a fork, and held in his left hand three reeking scalps, shook them at the Texans and ordered them to surrender. "I'll kill that red rascal," said William Bowie, "or I'll shoot till sundown at him." As he said this, he took up a gun, loaded with an ounce ball, climbed over the rocks, laid a stone about a foot thick under the muzzle of his gun, laid flat down himself, and taking deliberate aim, fired. An unearthly scream from the savage told the tale. He was killed! The Indians raised the body, placed it on a horse, (for it was their Chief) and turned their faces westward. About 50 of their number had been killed or wounded. Seven of the Texans had been struck with arrows, and three of them killed. After they had left, the ground was measured, and it was found that Bowie had killed the Indian 280 yards! Reader, was not that a good shot indeed?

RECEIPT FOR A MODERN BONNET.

Two scraps of foundation, some fragments of lace.
A shower of French roseb'ds to droop o'er the face
Fine ribbons and feathers, with crape & illusion,
Then mix and derange them in graceful confusion;
Inveigle some fairy, out roaming for pleasure,
And beg the slight favor of taking her measure;
The length and breadth of her dear little pate,
And hasten a miniature frame to create;
Then pour as above, the bright mixture upon it
And lo! you possess "such a love of a bonnet."

There are one thousand cases awaiting trial before the Criminal Court at New Orleans.

"QUICK ON THE TRIGGER."—The wife of a man named Shirts, residing in Dayden, N. Y., died recently on a Friday. On Saturday the bereaved husband married a second wife, and attended with her the funeral of his former one on the succeeding Sunday.

A MAMMOTH MULE.—The steamer A. L. Shotwell from Louisville brought down the largest mule ever raised in Kentucky. The animal is 17 1-2 hands high, and is aged but two years. At the State Agricultural Fair, held at Louisville last week, the premium cup was awarded to the mule, it being the largest ever raised in Kentucky.—*Louisiana Courier.*

Cast steel cannons are being manufactured in England.

The Independence (Mo.) *Dispatch* says, the tide of emigration has again commenced pouring into Kansas from all sections of the Union. They seem to be patronizing every line of transportation, from the magnificent steamer down to "Walker's line," the last of which is slow but sure.

Five men were killed in an Irish row on the Delaware Railroad, near Wilmington, a few days since.

The Lincoln Democrat publishes two lines of the great epic upon General Jackson, written by a western bard:

'When you see their eyes glisten, then, my men, fire,
Were the last dying words of Andrew Jackson, Esquire."

The most expeditious method of getting up a row, is to carry a long ladder on your shoulders in a crowded thoroughfare, and every few minutes turn round to see if any one is making faces at you.

FEMININE FASHIONS.—But the skirts! Oh Venus de Medicis! how can we embrace them at all? Positively there is no getting round them in *one* effort! Skirts have swollen to that extent of fashion that no door is wide enough for them to pass through without considerable squeezing. Real *belles* of the fashion now seem like moving *bells* literally, so that mullets and men have to steer well in the streets, else they will run against ropes, hoops, bag-matting, crinoline, and deuce knows what, which completely take up the sidewalks, and *inhabit* the dress; as for the girl—by Jove! she seems *no where!*

The other day, we happened to see two of the *dumpy* kind of moving "bells" of fashion going along the street *a la pointer* style—hands close and skirts out. At *forty* paces distant, they seemed like miniature pyramids of silk; at *twenty* paces, we smelt cologne water and other essences; at *ten* paces, a little lump was discernible at the top of the skirt pyramid; at *three* paces distant, we heard the embedded voice of a female in the dress; at *two* paces, we discovered four ringlets, of slim appearance, resembling cat-tails dipped in molasses—two eyes of weak and absurd expression, like boiled onions—lips like unto thin sandwiches with a bit of discolored meat sticking out, thin and dry, and cheeks rouged with "*Mienfun*" (Chinese coloring.) Positively, this was all that could create in us the impression or imagination that the above things, dry goods, &c., formed a *woman!* We moved aside, and went on our way rejoicing that such was not *our share*, to say nothing of our future "better half," that may, as our good natured, facetious friend of the *Democrat* says, call us *dearly*, one of these days, "O my honey!"—*Petersburg Express.*

SALE OF LOTS—COLUMBUS, POLK COUNTY.—Sale commenced on the 17th inst., and continued two days. Number of lots sold was about 55, at an aggregate amount of $16,740. There are 18 lots remaining to be sold. The location of this county seat is spoken of as being a very fine one, and possessed of all the requisites necessary to make it a delightful and flourishing county town. Quite a number of the lots were purchased by South Carolinians.—*Western Eagle.*

DEATH BY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that R. H. Young, Esq., a wealthy and respectable citizen of Mecklenburg county, while on his return home from a neighbors, about two weeks since, was thrown from his buggy—by which accident he had one of his legs badly fractured, and received other injuries, from the effects of which he died, after lingering in great pain a few days.

[*Charlotte Democrat.*

CASUALTY IN WALTERBORO'.—We learn by a private letter from a friend at Walterboro', S. C., that two Sabbaths ago, at the Methodist Church in that place, while divine service was in progress, and the building crowded to overflow, the front gallery instantly gave way, and came down with a fearful crash, upon the heads of those who were seated underneath. The gallery was filled with negroes, and gave way under the weight. The consternation and confusion is described as having been great—many supposing that the entire building was failing. Strange to say, no person was killed, though several were more or less injured.—*Sumpter Watchman, 24th inst.*

The very fact that the two old political parties have fought a hundred political battles without violence or bloodshed, is conclusive proof that the responsibility of these bloody riots rests alone upon the Know Nothings.—*N. Y. News.*

That is an unanswerable fact, and worth every man's remembrance! The old parties, in their Bank and Tariff wars, which were contested with more zeal and excitement than any others have been, were never characterized by such scenes as have lately disgraced the country—and which, in every instance, were provoked by the Know Nothings.—*New Haven Register.*

KINGSVILLE, S. S., October 26, 6.10 P. M.—A serious accident occurred at about half past one o'clock this afternoon, on the South Carolina Railroad, to the train from Augusta to Charleston, a mile and a half above Branchville, a second class car having been crushed into atoms by the displacement of a bar of iron. The car was crowded, mostly with negroes, and every one was cut more or less, one boy seriously. Capt. Crews, the conductor, was badly hurt. Mr. England, the baggage master, was cut in two or three places, but not seriously. Great praise is due this gentleman and Mr. Matherson, the express messenger, and Mr. Rabb, the engineer, for their promptness in assisting the injured. I had no time to find out how far the cars were damaged. A boy named Miller had his ancle cut badly.

Gen. Simpson had tendered his resignation as commander-in-chief of the British army, but the Government refuses to accept it; doubtless in the knowledge that there is no other man, good, bad or indifferent to supply his place.

DIED,

In Richmond, Texas, on the 21st of August last, of Brain Fever, MR. JESSE M. THOMPSON, formerly of Washington county, Tenn., aged 62 years. His illness was short, but death found him ready for the summons, awaiting the Master's call, and more than willing to depart and be with Christ. For more than forty years he had been a member of the Presbyterian church, and for twenty years of the time an Elder of the church at Jonesboro', Tenn., and during this long period not a stain for a moment dimmed the brightness of his christian profession. His entire life was an illustration beautiful to behold of the power of Divine grace. His children, especially, though widely scattered, will ever remember with gratitude and affection, his earnest and unwearied efforts to lead them in the good and the right way.

Many old friends and numerous relatives in Western Carolina and Eastern Tennessee will drop a tear to the memory of Jesse M. Thompson—the warm-hearted friend, the upright man, the faithful christian. "The memory of the just is blessed."

☞Knoxville, Greeneville, and Jonesboro', (Tenn.) papers will confer a favor by copying.

In this town, on Monday morning last, at 2 o' clock, of Typhoid Fever, THOMAS B., son of Col. C. W. L. Edney, aged 10 years and 4 months.

In Jonesboro', Tenn., on the 26th ult., MISS EMELYNE, daughter of Rev. Jesse Ammons, of Madison county, N. C., in the 17th year of her age. The deceased was a pupil in the Jonesboro' Female Institute.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday the 10th of November next. There will be an Agricultural Address delivered on the occasion, by some member of the Society.—It is hoped that all who feel an interest in agricultural improvement will be present, that they may manifest their zeal by their works. Those who wish to become members of the Society will please apply for admission at least three days before the day appointed for the Fair. Any person may become a member by paying one dollar to Joseph R. Osborn, Treasurer of the Society.

ISAAC B. SAWYER, *Sec.*

October 25th, 1855.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmerman and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

NOTICE.

THE requisite amount of Stock having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the "Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company," under the Charter granted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all subscribers of Stock that a meeting will be held at Asheville on the 14th of November, proximo, for the purpose of organizing the Company. All the Stockholders are respectfully requested to be present in person or by proxy.

JAMES W. PATTON,
Pres. of Commissioners.

Asheville, Oct. 18, 1855.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the amaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:
Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 30th day of September, 1855.—If not called for within three months, they will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

Averett Caswell		Myers W R	
Adams R L		Mengers Joseph	
Brown James		Metts Dr J A	
Brown Sarah Ann		McCallister N	
Barnfield Joseph		Martin R	
Barnfield George		Maborn V	
Ballard David		Moore G M	
Baker Jesse J		Meighan J	
Bason W F	2	Merady Joel	
Beard Thos J		Marshall Miss Mary	
Burnett Ward		McDavis Henry	
Bell Samuel		Melton B H	
Cercey Wm		Morrison W J	
Curren Robt	2	Nunnely Luke	
Corn Miss Elizabeth P		Nunnely Peter	
Caps Nancy		Olney J	4
Clarkson T B Mrs		Pearson J H	
Conner Gilbert		Palmer Dr J D	
Conrad J G		Patterson Aurelia Miss	
Cole Zachariah		Porter J L	
Dixon Wm Mrs		Peques W L	
Deaver Thos S		Pride C J	5
Erwin John		Ravenel Miss H M	
Erwin W T		Ravenel Miss M C	
Edington A L		Roberts P P	
Ellis P H		Roberts Wm	
Edwards William	2	Records Joseph	
Ganaway Rev R	3	Robeson Luke	
Gray Rev Alson		Robeson Gen C	2
Garvin W W		Russell John	
Hunter Robt		Rainey Saml	
Hope R S		Smith Mrs Catharine	
Harding Henry		Smith D L	
Hawkins Berry		Smith Sarah A L	
Hogan R		Smith Harvey (black)	
Hicks J N		Smith W B	
Hermann T		Snider Miles	
Howard R G		Swain Miss M W	
Howard Miss A M		Smith Wm (German)	
Haynard Mrs Laura		Saunders Miss L C	
Hockaday Wm		Shuford E L	
Herriott Miss H		Thomas Miss Mary	
Herriott M H B	2	Thompson Jesse	
Holley Mrs M P		Turner S	
Heath James		Tague R	
Johnston R B		Underwood Samuel	
Jackson Miss M A		Vanderpool John	2
Keener Rev U		Wilson John P	2
Kerr H L		Wilson Absalom	
Lemachs Miss E A		Walkley Messrs C & Johnston	
Lee Samuel			
Lewis David		Workman T J	
Lenoir W T		Worley W J	
Lunsford Mrs Rebecca		White Moses	
Lowry John		Waters Miss S A	
Lewis W J		Withers W B	
Means Mrs Thomas		Warren Benj	2
Means Dr Thos	3	Wells M J	
Miller A B		West Erwin & Rogers	
Miller James M		Webb Mrs W L	
Miller Miss S T		Wear R G	
Moultrie Dr James		Winslow Calvin	
McMordie Frank		Welch W	
Myers R C		Young L L	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great [L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe. Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CLXXV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

(CONTINUED.)

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and fifty two dollars.

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the Post Office building, three hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the plan submitted by Thomas U. Walter, architect, to the Postmaster General, and approved of by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the present session of Congress.

For repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order, four thousand dollars.

For the renewal of the furnaces in the General Post Office building, and for repairing the mantles and fireplaces therein, two thousand dollars.

For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the annual statement of commerce and navigation, the Biennial Register, and annual estimates of appropriations, one hundred and forty six thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, All blank books, binding, and ruling the same for the several executive departments herein appropriated for, shall be furnished under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mint of the United States.—

At Philadelphia.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint, for coinage, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That all bullion required by law to be transmitted from said office to the mint for coinage, shall, if practicable, be in the form of refined bars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, gas, wastage, freight on bullion, in addition to other available funds, sixty thousand dollars.

At New Orleans.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, thirty seven thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, wastage, in addition to other available funds, forty two thousand three hundred dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, material, stationery, wastage, in addition to other available funds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At San Francisco, California.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty eight thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred thousand dollars.

For ordinary expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available means, twenty thousand dollars.

Assay Office, New York.

For salaries of officers and clerks, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to fix the salaries of such officers and clerks, so as not to exceed those allowed by law to like officers and clerks in the mint or its branches.

For wages of workmen, in addition to an available balance of former appropriations, forty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, including fuel, and materials, and wastage on gold and silver, in addition to other available means, seventy thousand dollars.

Government in the Territories.—

Territory of Oregon.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Minnesota.

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a warden's house, and outer yard, and twelve cells and fixtures for the penitentiary in the Territory of Utah, thirteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars; and the accounting officers of the treasury shall audit and pay out of the said sum the amount expended by acting Governor Cumming, in removing the remains of the late Governor Burt from Nebraska, to his late residence in South Carolina.

For expenses of taking the census, authorized by fourth section of act May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Kansas.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of taking the census, authorized by fourth section of act May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, second session of the thirty third Congress, seven hundred dollars.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court and eight associate judges, fifty four thousand five hundred dollars; and from and after the passage of this act, the annual salaries of the several justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be as follows, to wit:—

Of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Of the associate justices of the Supreme Court, six thousand dollars each. And hereafter the messengers attending the Supreme Court, be allowed the sum of three dollars per day each during their attendance, commencing with the present term of the court, and that the marshal of the District of Columbia pay the same out of any moneys of the United States in his hands.

For salary of the circuit judge for California, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, inclusive of the deficiency for the year ending thirtieth June next, one hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For salaries of the chief judge of the District of Columbia, the assistant judges, and the judges of the criminal court, and the orphans' court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Attorney General and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty copies of volume sixteen of Howard's Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, furnished by the reporter thereof to the State Department, for distribution according to existing laws, thirteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, ten thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and the district attorney of the Territory of Utah shall receive the same fees as is now allowed by law to the district attorney of the Territory of Oregon.

For the marshal of the southern district of New York, for repairs made in, and furniture supplied for, the court rooms and offices of the circuit and district judges, district attorney, and marshal of the southern district of New York, rendered necessary in consequence of the destruction of the court buildings by fire, seven thousand one hundred and forty eight dollars and eighty one cents:—*Provided*, That the vouchers shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and the expenditure approved by him.

For compensation of the marshals, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For annuities and grants, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; and hereafter the annual salaries of the assistant treasurers at Boston and St. Louis shall be four thousand dollars each.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of six of the additional clerks, authorized by the acts of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and August thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and August fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salary of a clerk to the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen, in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act for the safekeeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars:—*Provided*, That no part of said sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended for clerical services.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories, under the act of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, five thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under the act of August thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

Survey of the Coast.—For survey of the coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage and transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army, serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, ten thousand dollars.

Light House Establishment.—For supplying five hundred and ten light houses and beacon lights, with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting, and cleaning materials, transportation, and other necessary expenses of the same; repairing and keeping the lighting apparatus, two hundred and eighty seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of all the light houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and forty two thousand four hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty one cents.

For salaries of five hundred and forty three keepers of light houses and lighted beacons, and their assistants, and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of superintendent of supplies on the upper lakes, two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For salaries of forty nine keepers of light vessels, twenty seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses, of forty nine light vessels, one hundred and eighty six thousand eight hundred and sixty one dollars and twenty three cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, eighty nine thousand three hundred and fifty seven dollars and thirty two cents.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commission, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same, under the proviso to the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

For the coasts of California, Oregon and Washington:

For oil and other supplies for twenty one lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, thirty eight thousand and twenty four dollars and twenty five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty one lights, and buildings connected therewith, twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of forty one keepers and assistant keepers of light houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, thirty two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating beacons, and buoys, and chains, and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same, under the proviso to the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight hundred dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light house near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank, on the Florida Reef, between Cary's Fort Reef and Sand Key light houses, sixty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light house on Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset rocks, Boston Bay, Massachusetts, seventy five thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light house on Ship Shoal, Louisaina, to take the place of the light vessel at that point, thirty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to replace lost light vessel, to mark the dangerous New South Shoals, off Nantucket, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the appropriation of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, for a first class light house at the mouth of the Sabine River, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck as heretofore established, by life boats and other means, on the coast of Massachusetts, the sum of ten thousand dollars; said money to be expended by the Boston Humane Society, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving on light house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, five thousand and sixty three dollars and sixty seven cents.

To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department, one million one hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and eighty seven dollars.

For the continuation of the custom house at Charleston, South Carolina, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the custom house at New Orleans, Louisiana, two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

To complete the custom-house at Bath, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For the completion of the custom-house at Mobile with granite facing, in place of brick, ninety-five thousand dollars.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, forty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand dollars.

For the dragoman to the mission to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the interpreter to the mission to China, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of consuls of the United States, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, or so much thereof as may be necessary, ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, six thousand dollars.

For office rent of the commercial agent at St. Martin, from the twelfth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to the end of the present fiscal year, at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, the same being allowed because of unexpected losses sustained at said consulate.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to James Keenan, consul at Hong Kong, in China, five hundred and eighty one dollars and fifty eight cents, expended by him for the relief of American citizens shipwrecked in Chinese waters in August last: *Provided*, That the account and vouchers shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the claim be first approved by him.

Foa the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation of a consul general, to reside at Simoda, in Japan, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To reimburse Commodore M. C. Perry, of the United States navy, the extraordinary expenses incurred by him on his recent mission to Japan, and as a consideration for his eminent public service in effecting a treaty of amity and commerce with that power, twenty thousand dollars, to be received in full of all expenses or other charges incurred by him on that mission.

And the Secretary of the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, for his full compensation while employed as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States on special mission to the Oriental Republic Uruguay, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty two, the sum of nine thousand dollars; and for his full compensation as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States on special mission to the Argentine Confederation, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty three, the sum of nine thousand dollars, such payment to be in lieu of the per diem compensation provided for said Robert C. Schenck, in the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

To enable the Secretary of State to reimburse to Edward Riddle, such sums as shall be satisfactorily shown to have been expended by him, or which said Riddle may have obligated himself to pay, on account of his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London, England, or so much as shall be necessary, twenty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of the payments made pro rata, by contributors at said exhibition, shall be regarded as within this appropriation.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.—

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several land States, and Territory of Minnesota, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys, three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska,) including incidental expenses, and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For the resurvey and correction of thirty townships in Michigan, situated north of the first correction line, and west of the meridian, averaging sixty miles each, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the resurvey and correction of townships forty four, to forty eight north, inclusive of ranges eighteen, nineteen, and twenty west, situated in the upper peninsula of Michigan, estimated at thirteen full townships, averaging sixty miles each, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand dollars.

For the resurvey and correction of old erroneous surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last report by the surveyor general, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand five hundred and four dollars.

For the renewal and correction of old, erroneous, and defective surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last estimate by the surveyor general, where the marks have become obliterated by time, accident, and other causes, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred and ninety six dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates, now authorized by law, twenty three thousand and ninety one dollars.

For retracing and renewing old, obliterated, imperfect, and defective surveys in the State of Florida, and making relocations of the lines of private land claims therein; and for locating private land claims under the act of twenty eighth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight; also for detached and unfinished surveys, and for the execution of surveys rendered difficult by reason of swamps and lakes, and to be expended at rates not exceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the State authorities under the provisions of the act of the twelfth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, twenty thousand dollars.

For resurveys and examinations of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been, or shall be, closed under the acts of the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the twenty second of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For Surveys in California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska.—For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses, incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, purchase of instruments, records, drawing materials, furniture, fuel, and pay of messengers, eighteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the surveys of standard parallels in Oregon, over the coast range of mountains to the Pacific, estimated at one hundred and fifty miles, three thousand dollars.

For surveying township and subdivision lines in Oregon Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, twenty five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For surveying township and subdivision lines in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of a translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, and section lines, in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, one hundred and one thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida, by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California, forty thousand dollars.

For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the treaty concluded at the city of Mexico on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, seventy one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars.

For clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, furniture, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For surveying the base, principal meridian, correction parallels, township and section lines, in the Territory of Utah, at augmented rates, fifty thousand dollars.

Penitentiary.—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and porter, of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eleven thousand two hundred and twenty nine dollars and thirty one cents; and twenty per centum additional salary is hereby appropriated, to be paid to the said officers of the penitentiary, which per centum shall commence the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty three: Provided, That the same shall not extend to the chaplain.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the present fiscal year, four hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the sum already appropriated.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, six thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. And the annual compensation of the chaplain of the penitentiary, shall be five hundred dollars, to commence from the present fiscal year.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said District, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For finishing and furnishing the two last sections of the hospital building, which comprises all that has been commenced, twenty two thousand five hundred and twelve dollars. And for the erection of a lodge for the colored insane, fences, repair of the farm houses, for ten cows for use of the asylum, for a carriage and harness for the patients, and for ditching, grading, and setting out trees, twelve thousand and twenty dollars.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For removing fences, grading streets, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol Square, in accordance with the plan submitted by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended except upon property now owned by the United States.

For compensation of the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of sixteen laborers, employed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty eight dollars per month each, nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen, employed in the Capitol Square, at six hundred dollars each, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen, employed at the President's house, at six hundred dollars each, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, four hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For compensation of four draw keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars.

For compensation of two draw keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Auxiliary Guard, fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of eighteen transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in Washington infirmary, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree boxes, to replace, where necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shop, six hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden, and making hotbeds therein, six thousand dollars.

For removing the stone wall which now forms the southern boundary of the park at the President's, in accordance with the recommendation and plan submitted by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removing the old engine house of the Franklin Fire Company from the triangular space on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and inclosing said space with an iron fence, and improving it, six thousand dollars.

For removing the present dome over the central portion of the Capitol, and the construction of one upon the plan as designed by Thomas U. Water, architect of the Capitol extension, under the direction of the President of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two, and Layfayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For inclosing the circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue with New Hampshire Avenue, and K and Twenty Third Streets, and improving the space within said circle, three thousand dollars.

For inclosing the triangular space, upon which the western market house recently stood, with an iron fence, and improving the same, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, one thousand dollars.

For footway on north front of the President's house, in lieu of the brick pavement now much broken, containing seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy six square feet, at twenty eight cents per foot, three thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and twenty eight cents.

For finishing the brick pavement on the south front of Layfayette Square, one thousand dollars.